The Die Is Cast and Japan's 100,000,000 Will See It Through

Nippon Times

In a Long War Victory Favors the Spiritually Strong

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IRISHMEN BACK LEADER'S MOVE ON U.S. DEMAND

Daily Mirror Says Matter Is Not Closed; Britain to Support America

PLAN COUNTER-MEASURES

De Valera Tells Hull That Ousting of Axis Envoys Will Lead Eire to War

Special

LISBON, March 11.—The people of Dublin are giving enthusiastic approval to Prime Minister Eamon De Valera's rejection of the United States request to close the German and Japanese diplomatic offices, according to a London report.

Strongly deploring De Valera's action, the Daily Mirror, London, said, "There is every reason to believe that America does not intend to regard the matter as closed. Britain, although not taking part in the present negotiation, is expected to act jointly with America in taking any steps which may be considered necessary," it was also reported.

Meanwhile, it is reported that drastic measures to safeguard the plans for the second front from Axis espionage were expected to follow Prime Minister De Valera's refusal of the United States request to oust the German and Japanese diplomats who are accused of heading a spy ring. An official American statement on this issue emphasized that because of spy activities in Ireland "not only the success of the operations but the lives of thousands of United Nations soldiers are at stake and, therefore, there is a need for early and decisive action to keep enemy agents from further enlarging their knowledge of the anti-Axis plans for the second front," the Washington dispatch added.

It is further understood that the contents of the American note to the Eire Government were made known to the public by U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull last night, in which he urged De Valera to expel all the Axis diplomats and consular officials from his country. The Irish legation in Washington at the same time released the full text of De Valera's reply turning down Hull's appeal, claiming that Ireland's counter-spy methods are effective.

The Prime Minister also pointed out that the expulsion of German and Japanese officials would be the first step toward going into war with the Axis which his country is determined not to do, and that it had received assurance from the United States that it did not intend to invade Ireland.

Thus, it was officially revealed for the first time how gravely the Dublin Government had viewed the events of the past few weeks during which the world knew Ireland had been swept by waves of invasion jitters.

Another Washington report said that the United States and Britain are studying counter-measures regarding De Valera's rejection of the U.S. request. These measures include the closing of the border between Eire and Northern Ireland as an emergency military measure, and the breaking off of diplomatic relations with the Dublin Government.

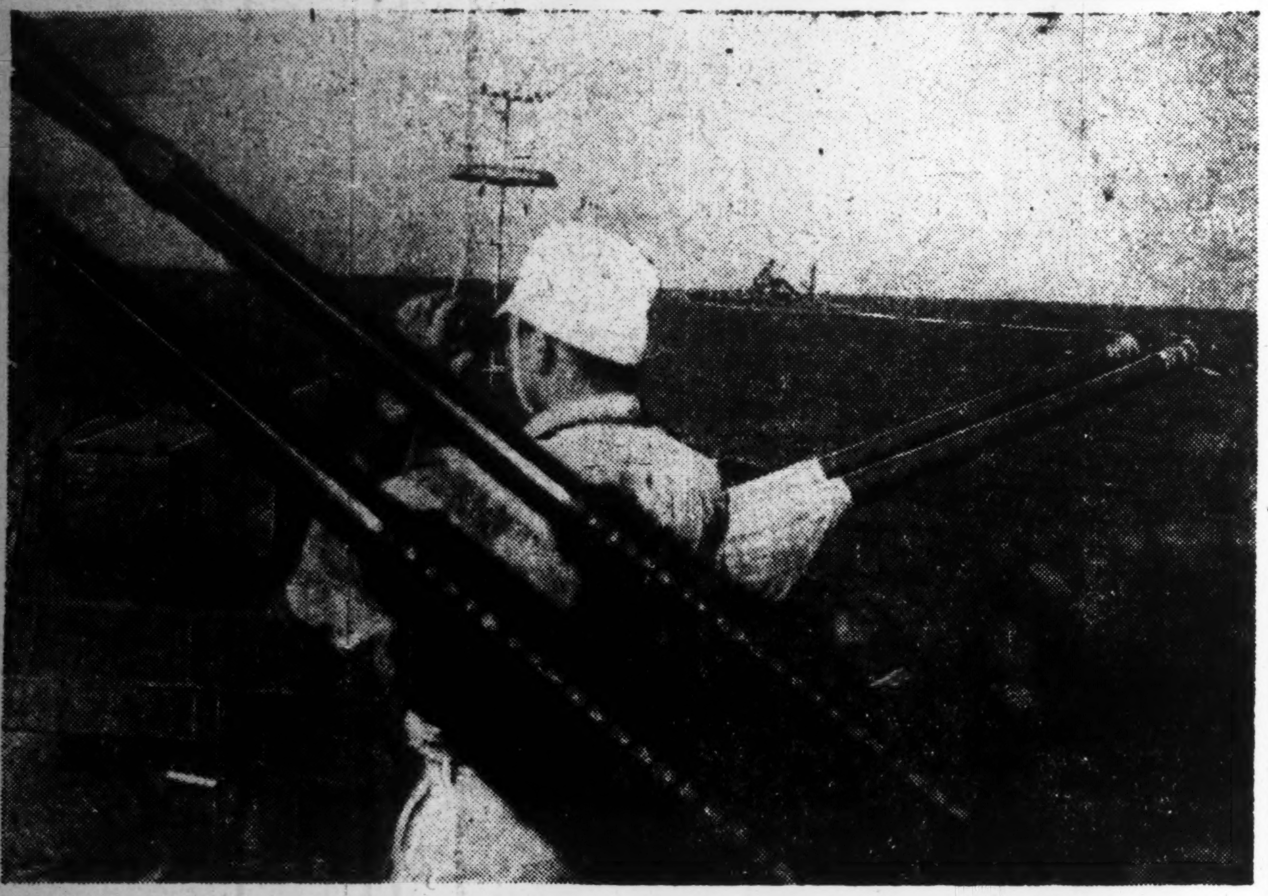
The dispatch also cited two specific evidences of espionage. It claimed that the German Legation in Dublin had until recently a radio transmitting set, and that two parachutists equipped with radio sending sets recently dropped on Irish territory from a German plane. De Valera admitted that the German minister had possessed a transmitter, but added that the envoy had been deferred from using it. Regarding the parachutists, De Valera declared that "they were apprehended within a few hours."

Swiss Rations Cut

Special

BERNE, March 10.—Some of the Swiss food rations will be cut for the month of April, it was learned today. The butter ration will be lowered by 100 grams per month per person and the milk and cheese rations will also be reduced.

The Eyes of a Warship



The intensified activities of a frantic foe have added more responsibilities to the duties of the Japanese Navy which maintains an alert watch on the vital communication and supply lines to and from the front-line bases in the Pacific war zone. Shown above is a look-out man on board a Japanese man-of-war scanning the sea for signs of the enemy. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

FORMER U.S. STAND CAUSES EIRE ISSUE

America's Refusal to Sell Ships To Irish Government Leads To Strained Relations

Domei

LISBON, March 11.—It is alleged in American official circles that the refusal of the Eire Government to comply with the United States' demand for the removal of German and Japanese diplomatic establishments from Eire has something to do with the American refusal to sell steamships to the Eire Government.

Following the announcement of the breakdown of the Eire-American negotiations for the closure of Axis diplomatic establishments in Eire, the U.S. Department of State today published the note transmitted by David Grey, American Minister to Dublin, on January 6, as follows:

"I have the pleasure of communicating to Your Excellency the following note under instructions from the Secretary of State.

"The Eire Government recently concluded a contract through its agent in the United States with the States Marine Company for the purchase of the 8,000-ton vessel Wolverine. As the ship was chartered by the War Shipping Administration and it was necessary to obtain the consent of the Maritime Commission, the Eire Legation in Washington on December 4 requested in writing the good offices of the State Department in the matter. The State Department after consulting the President was persuaded that it could not comply with the wishes of the Eire Government. Accordingly, the Maritime Commission on December 7 decided to prohibit the sale of the Wolverine to Eire on the ground that it would compromise the interests of the United States."

The American refusal to sell ships to Eire is not confined to the case of the Wolverine, for the War Shipping Administration on March 11 declared:

"About three months ago the Eire Government applied for the purchase of two American merchant ships but the United States Government refused on the ground of shipping shortage. The Eire Government further applied for the charter of two vessels but this also was refused for the same reason."

Although the American refusal to transfer ships to Eire was an issue that arose before the American demand for the removal of Axis organs from Eire, it is claimed in American official circles that one has a close bearing on the other.

Knox Is Pessimistic

Special

LISBON, March 11.—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, urging the continuation of the lend-lease program, said, "We are now on the threshold of critical action against the enemy both on the Europe front and in the Pacific and we are still a long way from Tokyo and Berlin, and the pipelines of supply must be kept filled to assure victory, according to a Washington dispatch received here.

Welsh Coal Strike Is Rapidy Spreading; 95,000 Miners Idle

Special

LISBON, March 11.—The unrest in the Welsh coalfields spread to North Wales when the Llay main colliery, one of Britain's major producers, stopped work, according to a report from London. It is estimated that 95,000 miners are now on strike in South Wales. Adding to the number of workers already on strike, 3,000 miners staged a walk-out in the Llay main colliery, 7,300 in the Sitaon pits in Ayrshir, Scotland, and 1,000 in Durham. The return of the South Wales miners back to their pits hinges upon the outcome of the conference of delegates at Cardiff on Saturday.

2 U.S. PLANES HIT IN ANKING SECTOR

Nippon Units Blast Kweilin Airfield

By Arrangement with the Asahi

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CHINA, March 11.—The American air force in China which is attempting to block our transportation routes on the Yangtze River, was again frustrated by the Japanese Air Units yesterday when a group of eight P38 fighter planes were put to rout near Anking after two (unconfirmed) had been shot down.

All the Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

Kweilin Blown Up

By Arrangement with the Asahi

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CHINA, March 11.—Japanese Bomber Plane Units at 2:50 a.m. today raided the enemy's air base at Kweilin, setting ablaze two large enemy planes and damaging nine others.

The Japanese Bomber Units also blasted the military installations in Kweilin City. All the Japanese planes returned to their base safely despite enemy resistance.

HULL KEEPS SILENT ON RAMIREZ ISSUE

Pleads Ignorance of Position in Argentina

Special

LISBON, March 11.—When asked by the press to comment on the resignation of the Argentine President Pedro Ramirez, U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull replied that due to the lack of accurate information on the Argentine situation it would be impossible to comment intelligently on it, according to a dispatch received here from Washington.

Regarding the report that the United States Government had refused diplomatic visas to Chilean, Paraguayan, Argentine and Bolivian officials, Hull said that the report was ridiculous in so far as the Chilean and Paraguayan officials were concerned, but that it may be possible regarding Argentine and Bolivian officials in view of the present conditions.

TRADITIONAL SPIRIT OF NAVY IS UPHELD

Commander of Destroyer Dies Gallant Death in South—Is Honored for Heroism

Domei

RABAUL, March 11.—The traditional spirit animating every destroyer squadron of the Japanese Navy was incarnated in the person of the commander of the destroyer X X, which just before daybreak on January 4 gave battle to a cloud of enemy aircraft in the southern waters of the Pacific and shot down 21 of them in spite of every handicap.

The destroyer, an antiquated ship with inadequate anti-aircraft armament, fought a large group of enemy planes as they swooped down to make short work of what apparently was easy prey and brought down 21, thanks to the superhuman exertions of the commander and his officers and men. The commander was severely wounded in the right leg but he remained on the bridge directing action and thus discharged his duty of transporting supplies to the full. The destroyer entered port at Rabaul, riddled with bullet and bomb holes but navigable. The commander died of haemorrhage from his amputated leg the next day.

Circumstances of Death

The circumstances of his death were recounted by a staff officer here.

"Just before daybreak on January 4, the destroyer X X, with a comrade ship, was proceeding from Kavieng on New Ireland to Rabaul to bring supplies. Before the end

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 1)

LIAISON ORGAN WILL BOLSTER NATION'S SETUP

Unification and Strengthening Of National Movement Decided for Rule-Aid Bodies

COMMUNIQUE IS ISSUED

Three-Point Program Announced to Spur People's Feeling For Greater Effort

A liaison headquarters for unifying and strengthening the national movement is to be established by the Government, Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association for metropolitan affairs and corresponding organs are to be set up for provincial affairs in the same line of work, it was announced by the Board of Information on Saturday.

In order to cope with the momentous situation confronting the nation, the Government had successively carried out a Cabinet reconstruction, and unification of command and administration, and adopted a Decisive War Emergency Measures Draft Scheme for a thorough renovation of the national system "in the face of the enemy."

Holds Consultations

In order, further to assure the most effective enforcement of all these Government measures with the wholehearted cooperation of the people, it was found necessary to undertake the development of a powerful national movement. Accordingly, the Government held consultations with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, as a result of which it obtained concrete plans for the evolution of such a movement.

Naoki Hoshino, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, therefore, at a meeting of the Cabinet Saturday made a report on the agreement that had been reached among the quarters concerned regarding the development of a movement for a general rousing of the people and sought the understanding of the various Ministers on the steps to be taken for that purpose. The same afternoon the Board of Information issued a communique announcing the Cabinet decision.

The general national rousing campaign is to revolve upon three points:

(1) Heightening of the fighting will, increase in production, adequate supply of foodstuffs and defense of the homeland are to be the four lines of effort to be undertaken with determination and thoroughness.

(2) A central liaison headquarters is to be established for this purpose, composed of committeemen from the Government, Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association.

(3) The provincial government

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 6)

Chungking Losing Control of Kunming As Yankees' Domination Strengthened

Domei

CANTON, March 11.—Kunming has become the "city of Stars and Stripes," according to a certain Chinese university student who recently returned here from that city.

"With the Burma Route completely closed," said the student, "Kunming has become a vital Chiang-aiding base for receiving goods by transport-planes. The Chengkung airfield in the vicinity of the city is frequently visited by transport planes from India.

"When I was there, I saw a certain number of large-sized transport aircraft in the airfield, where plans were made to enable these planes to take off from and arrive at the airport, whose runways are too short for them. Most of the cargoes transported there from Calcutta consist of gasoline for planes, the remainder being heavy firearms and gunpowder. The exports from Kunming include mercury, tungsten and tung oil."

The student revealed that the marks of "Made in U.S.A." are conspicuous in Kunming and the American flags are seen everywhere while the Chinese "Blue Sky and White Sun" flags looked obscure. He declared: "The Chinese youths living in the interior are displeased over the presence of American officers and men in their land. Nevertheless, they are pinning their hope to win the war by relying on these Yankee soldiers."

"Even in the hinterland," he continued, "everybody knows the independence of the Philippines and Burma. War news reach the residents of the interior very quickly. But since the young men in the Chungking-controlled areas are considerably demoralized they are not excited by these news.

"I returned here via Kwiyang, Hengyang and Kweilin. American soldiers stationed at Hengyang and Kweilin are so uncouth and boisterous that they are despised and disliked even by the most ignorant masses. Chinese youths in Kweilin are indignant at the brutality and indecency of the Americans because they had visualized the Americans as gentlemen from the impressions they had obtained from Hollywood pictures which they used to see while in Hongkong.

"Moreover, the younger generation has become increasingly restless over the destiny of China and more suspicious as to if Britain and America will be scrupulous in maintaining China's sovereignty."

Advance by Bose's Army, Desertion Of Sepoys Worry British Command

Enemy Also Panic-Stricken Following Collapse of 7th Division; Corrupted Internal Discord Is Big Draw-Back for Attack on Japanese

Domei

RANGOON, March 11.—As a result of the collapse of the Seventh Division of the British-Indian army, the war situation on the southern Burma-India border has entered a stage of new operations. In this way, the plan of the enemy for counter-offensive operations against Burma of which he has been shouting loudly has already reached a serious deadlock.

There is something about the influence which, the development of the war situation since the commencement of operations on February 4 has produced on India that forbids one to take a light view of it.

It seems that the going into action of the Indian National Army of all other events is the source of no small amount of spiritual pain to the Indian Government and the British military authorities in India. It is easy to imagine the state of much confusion in which they are.

The inability of the British to embark on large-scale counter-offensive operations against Burma after so much time in spite of the fact that they have converted India into one enormous munitions base and have poured a tremendous amount of military strength and vast quantities of arms into the country is not entirely due to the insufficiency of strategic preparation like the provision of an adequate number of supply vessels and of a necessary amount of naval strength.

British Hit Obstacles

The British cannot rely on the prevailing condition of India in case they commence large-scale counter-offensive operations against Burma. They also cannot place reliance on the present state of mind of the Indian populace to depend upon to satisfy their requirements of war materials. This is undeniably the principal cause for the failure of the British to make a large-scale counter-attack on Burma, and it constitutes the political obstacle to the execution of their strategic plans.

Victor Thompson, war correspondent of the Daily Herald, London, who was in New Delhi up to recently, said that he was sure it was impossible to carry out the plan for counter-offensive operations against Burma because of the question of supplies, basing these remarks on the impressions he gained at the headquarters of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia.

Different is the story told by the Washington correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, London.

It runs: "Admiral Mountbatten is aware that both the British and the

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WARTIME ECONOMY SOUND IN GERMANY

Dr. Funk in Vienna Clarifies Plans to Set Up New Economic Order in Europe

Domei

BERLIN, March 11.—Today, Germany's economic position is sounder than it has ever been since the start of the war, said Dr. Walther Funk, Reich Economic Minister and President of the Reichsbank, in his address delivered at the conference of the Southeastern European Association which convened today at Vienna.

Dr. Funk also assured his listeners that a new economic structure common to all the nations in southeastern Europe will be set up on a solid foundation with the aim of gaining economic stability eventually for the whole of Europe.

On the evening of the same day, Dr. Funk gave a radio address in which he stressed that Germany is no longer dependent on gold for its economic activities.

The Reich Economic Minister's address delivered before the Southeastern Europe Association follows:

"The stability of the people's livelihood and the economic structure can be attained only when the maximum labor power is utilized to gain the limit of production.

"The new economic order will be brought about through the augmentation of wartime economic strength and will be placed on a solid foundation common to all the nations in southeastern Europe. Eventually, all Europe will be able to enjoy the benefits accruing from the new order.

"Anti-Axis bombing raids have not affected Germany's war industries. On the contrary, the production of munitions is being speedily increased. Today, Germany's economic position and its setup regarding the supply of vital raw materials have never been so secure since the start of the war.

"Economic relations between the Reich and the nations in southeastern Europe have been bolstered in parallel with the progress of the war. Noteworthy is the fact that the supply of materials is being smoothly conducted both in Germany and in southeastern Europe.

"There is not a shadow of doubt that Germany has been following a policy of maintaining economic stability in the nations of southeastern Europe and that this will inevitably result in the further tightening of the relations between Germany and these countries after the war."

Dr. Funk's radio address follows:

"One of the greatest achievements made by wartime Germany is the stabilization of the economic structure in response to the urgent demands of the war. In Germany, to-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

LOS NEGROS FIGHT TOUGH, SAYS ENEMY

Stiff Japanese Counter-Attack Admitted by Foe in Official Report

Domei

LISBON, March 11.—The difficulties being encountered by the Americans who landed on Los Negros Island in the Admiralty Group on February 29 and the terrific counter-attacks to which they are being subjected are admitted on the enemy side.

The anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific on March 1 announced that the force assigned to make the landing did so from destroyers to the beach under cover of the ships' guns and aerial bombardment. Apparently they encountered a stiff Japanese counter-attack, for, in an official report, they announced on March 2 that at daybreak on March 1 the Japanese came attacking the anti-Axis forces.

A Reuter dispatch from a front base said:

"The newly reinforced Americans are now continuing their battle with the Japanese in the swampy area, with field guns and heavy motorized guns. According to information received on March 2, the Americans received a razing fire from the Japanese lines and suffered much damage."

Cavalry Division Lands

Domei

LISBON, March 11.—The anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific on February 29 announced that the United States First Cavalry Division had landed on Los Negros Island in the Admiralty Group on the same day, according to a dispatch received here from Melbourne.

Apparently in coordination with the Nimitz Central Pacific campaign, a powerful contingent of Americans made a new move in the McArthur-Halsey game of island-to-island advance on February 29, thrusting deep into the Dampier Straits and landing on Los Negros Island.

The Japanese gave battle by land and sea and a fierce struggle is now in progress, according to the Imperial Headquarters communique of March 11, which also announced the massing of the troops from Kalasa near Madang.

Early on the morning of February 29, an enemy task force drew near Los Negros and began landing on the southern side of the island. The Japanese at once went out to meet it and beat it back.

The enemy then came by the northern side and has since then been steadily reinforcing the landing contingent. Against this enemy

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

NIPPON FORCES FORESTALL FOE IN BURMA AREA

Main Body of 81st Division Composed of West African Troops Intercepted

JAPANESE TAKE KALADAN

Enemy's Plan to Save Situation By Sending 81st and 26th Divisions Fails

By K. MURAKAWA
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT March 12.—Attacking furiously, crack units of the Imperial Japanese Forces have intercepted the main body of the 81 division of the enemy's West African troops of X thousand strong between Kaladan and the Bhee River, thereby completely forestalling enemy operations in this sector.

Thrown into utter confusion, the enemy troops are vainly struggling to fight their way through to Paletawwa. Advancing to the left bank of the Bhee River, the X X Unit and the Kobayashi Unit are catching up with the remnants. Meanwhile, having taken Kaladan, the Matsuo Unit, in cooperation with X X Unit, operating from the Haka area, is attempting to strike at the enemy from the rear in the central Indo-Burmese border area. They are adjusting their position to traverse the Kaladan sector where the war situation suddenly became lively due to the positive action taken by the Japanese troops.

British Captain Captured

Captain X X of the British 7th Division headquarters, who was taken prisoner, stated that the recapture of Akyab was planned for the middle of February and that the 81st Division, in concert with 5th and 7th Divisions was scheduled to advance southward through the Kaladan Valley in order to launch direct assaults against Akyab.

Nevertheless the situation has changed due to the initiative taken by the Japanese Forces ending in the practical annihilation of the 7th Division of the Anglo-Indian army. In an effort to save the situation the enemy tried to send the 81st Division to threaten the flank of the Japanese troops. Quickly becoming aware of this scheme our Units allowed the enemy to come close to our lines and then delivered a lightning blow and gave chase to the fleeing enemy troops in conjunction with the Indian National Army which was advancing toward Chittagong.

Consequently the enemy's plan to recapture Akyab ended in dismal failure. In a further attempt to recover the desperate situation the enemy has dispatched the 20th Division to the firing line but with their failure to retake Akyab, the enemy troops are finding their border line seriously threatened by the Japanese Forces.

The Japanese completely control the situation in this sector and the Imperial troops have now started violent attacks in the Chin Hills area in the central Indo-Burmese border, following up the campaign from Akyab and Kaladan.

In spite of the enemy's propaganda, it is clear from the military situation on the Indo-Burmese border that the defense of Southern India is seriously jeopardized. As the battle develops from the south to the central part of the Indo-Burmese border, the enemy's unrest and anxiety rapidly mount, centering around the highly delicate problem of defending India.

Kaladan Is Occupied

By K. MURAKAWA
Of the Army Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, March 11.—The vital enemy key point, Kaladan, in the Kaladan River sector, was completely occupied at 8 p.m. on March 5 by the Matsuo Unit, which has been operating against the West African 81st Division since March 1.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Units which had advanced to the left bank of the Bhee River, a branch stream of the Kaladan River at the foot of Mt. Maungdaw, crushed the enemy troops and gained a firm hold on their positions, thus endangering the flank of the enemy which is now facing annihilation in the sector between the Kaladan and Bhee rivers.

Another Japanese Unit, now on the move toward an undisclosed enemy key-point in the upper reaches of the Kaladan River from the Haka area, is continuing its relentless advance across the steep Arakan mountains.

Press Comments

Sunday, March 12

DISUNITY OF ANGLO-AMERICAN OPERATIONS IN EAST ASIA

ASAHI—The Imperial Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Burma, immediately following the completion of their annihilative operations in the Sinzeiwwa basin, launched a furious surprise attack on the foe in the Chin Hill sector in the central India-Burma border area. These campaigns are primarily aimed to frustrate the enemy plans for the recapture of Burma, but at the same time they are significant as a smashing drive to disrupt the joint Anglo-American military machine.

The complete success of the Japanese operations in this area is most eloquently expressed by the blunt criticism and dissatisfaction being voiced by American military leaders over the miserable "method and speed" of the British operations in Burma conducted by Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten.

The Americans are particularly embittered because in spite of the fact that the American forces in the Pacific are engaging in all-out efforts in the war against Japan, the British are only struggling to maintain their crumbling strength and are not contributing their best efforts in the anti-Axis operations against Japan. The Americans sharply protest that Viceroy Archibald Wavell is using the greater part of the British army in India to maintain order within India and that Mountbatten's campaign is nothing more than purely defensive.

Countering these strong tirades, the British are tenaciously sticking to their sole evasive excuse that the Burma campaign absolutely requires a large fleet of ships which the present European war situation does not permit.

The recent clashes of war views within the Anglo-American camp must not be viewed as merely contradictory disputes reminiscent of the serious repartees on the old question of the Pacific or Europe first policy. The recent report that an Anglo-American Conference will be held shortly in London to discuss certain serious problems clearly betrays the gravity being attached to the critical war situation by the British and Americans.

This Anglo-American disunity is solely based on their respective selfish and individualistic war aims. This split between Britain and America, however, must not for one moment be interpreted by the Axis as a favorable solution of the war situation. Emotional excitement connected with opportunist views must be avoided. The rupture within the enemy can be utilized to our good advantage only after the establishment of a war policy based on the close study and cool appraisement of the developments within the enemy camp.

DESTROY ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The Imperial Headquarters' announcement of March 11 revealed that the Japanese Forces are now engaged in furious combats with the powerful enemy units which landed on Los Negros Island in the Admiralty Group, and also that the war situation in the New Guinea Island area is increasing in intensity. The Nimitz offensive which moved down past the Marshalls and the Truk Islands and is at present veering toward the Carolina Group is based on the enemy plan for a drive through the Central Pacific in collaboration with General Douglas MacArthur's closing-in attack on Rabaul.

The enemy last year said that they would be in "Rabaul by Christmas", but, becoming exasperated and impatient over their constant successive defeats, they have tenaciously opened a counter-attack completely disregarding their appalling losses in men and material. Pushed by sheer exasperation, the enemy has landed a powerful force on Los Negro Island. Thus the situation centering around Rabaul has become particularly intense.

At this critical juncture, we are especially moved by the brilliant results gained by the Japanese Units against numerically superior enemy forces in the fighting in the New Guinea area.

Reflecting upon the hardships and bitter trials being experienced by our men at the front, each and every Japanese on the home front should spontaneously concentrate their full efforts on the task of crushing the enemy.

Concerning the gravity of the war situation, no wiser words could be expressed than those of Colonel Shuitsu Matsumura, Chief of the Press Section of the Army Ministry, who, on the occasion of the 39th Army Day, warned that "There is no such a thing as an easy victory."

The time has now come when the whole nation must rise in concerted action. The people must grasp the full significance of the war situation and with increased determination concentrate their total efforts on the prosecution of the war. The success of our efforts to foil the foe's plans for a counter-attack depend on our will to increase further the nation's fighting strength.

Traditional Spirit Of Navy Is Upheld

(Continued From Page 1)

of last year and the turn of this, enemy planes had been making frequent attacks on and around Rabaul. The commander and the rest of the officers and men on board the destroyer were closely on the lookout for enemy planes. The man on lookout duty reported that the droning of enemy planes could be heard among the clouds far ahead. The commander at once issued orders to make preparations for meeting the enemy attack. The droning steadily grew lounder.

"Now there were 100 carrier-borne bombers and 100 and scores of carrier-borne fighters flying in formation over the destroyer. The anti-aircraft guns and high-angle machine guns of the ship swung into furious action. But the enemy, flying extremely low, charged the ship with bombs and machine-gun fire. Soon the destroyer was riddled with more than 100 bullet and bomb holes. Inspired by the serene and efficient manner in which the commander directed action, the officers and men of the ship fought like demons.

Commander Is Hit

"Suddenly a bomb fragment hit the right leg of the commander and from the terrible wound blood was gushing out. The signalman who was beside him at once called for the chief surgeon and medical corps men. The chief surgeon made arrangements to take the commander to the first aid room for an operation but the commander, remaining on the bridge, cried: 'What! Leave my post at this critical moment?' The haemorrhage grew worse. 'If I must be operated on, I'll have it done here—without anaesthetics.' The surgeon, accordingly, amputated the right leg without anaesthetics. Then he gave it a simple treatment to stop the haemorrhage. The commander continued to supervise operations. His officers and men were moved to superhuman exertions and brought down 10 enemy bombers and 11 fighters. The comrade destroyer, too, shot down five bombers and eight fighters.

"Thus the destroyers were able to continue on their way and knit through the gaps in the enemy mine field laid across the Egomado channel. The commander did not descend the bridge even when the fighting was over. The ship entered port at Rabaul that evening. Having ordered his chief navigating officer to report to Headquarters on the battle with the enemy aircraft, he entered the field hospital at the base.

Sword Presented

"That night the commander-in-chief of the X X Fleet, with his adjutant, paid a visit to his bedside. The destroyer commander was in perfect command of his faculties and he could explain the stirring action in detail. The commander-in-chief signified his desire to present him with a sword in token of his appreciation for the heroic action, but the chief surgeon warned that the excitement of such a honor would be harmful to a patient in his condition. It was decided that the gift should be forwarded to him a few days later. Later that night, a blood-transfusion was made but the following day the commander passed away. The present of sword was placed before the remains.

"The destroyer commander may be said to have been an incarnation of the traditional spirit animating the destroyer squadrons of the Imperial Navy and one who has brought added luster to that glorious tradition."

Wartime Economy Sound in Germany

(Continued From Page 1)

day, gold does not control the people's lives. It would not be too much to say that gold is controlled by the people's economic activities.

"Commodity prices in Germany have not risen any higher than those existing prior to the war, and this proves that economic stability in the Reich is being maintained.

"Payment of Germany's war debts will be made by increasing production. The amazing progress made during the present war in the industrial field will contribute in no small measure toward this aim and to improving the economic setup when the war ends.

"In conclusion I say that Germany will be able to produce goods of a superior quality and in greater quantities with less cost after the war."

CAMPAIGN IN BURMA STRESSED BY PRESS

Hail Foe's Defeat at Sinziewwa; Fete 12th Anniversary Of Manchoukuo

The defeat suffered by the enemy in the Sinzeiwwa basin in the Indo-Burma area and the 12th anniversary of the founding of the Empire of Manchoukuo were featured in the editorials of Tokyo newspapers during the period from March 1 to 8. Other foreign topics were absent, while the main stress of the editorials was laid on the various domestic problems, especially those concerning the perfection of wartime domestic structures with a view to expanding the nation's war power. In expressing congratulations for the 12th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo on March 1, that Empire's present collaboration with Japan in prosecuting the current war was emphasized. Some of the papers touched on the American pressure on Argentina.

The Tokyo Shimbun, in commenting on the Japanese victory on the Burma front, declares that the attempt to recapture the Burma Road was crushed in front of Buthidaung, adding that the Imperial Forces are ready to crush all similar attempts of the enemy in the future. In another editorial, the same paper declares:

"The greatest effect of the second Tragedy of Arakan is the blow given to the headquarters of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia, and the consequent loss of the enemy's military and political prestige in India."

The paper then points to the existing crisis in Bengal Province.

The Mainichi points out in an editorial entitled "The Second Tragedy of Arakan," that the enemy's losses consist not only in human casualities, but in their loss of confidence in recovering Burma. The paper then stresses the special significance of the participation in the campaign of the National Army of Free India.

Lauds Indian Fighters

The Yomiuri-Hochi points out the great significance of the Japanese victory in the Burma campaign and praises the valor shown by the soldiers of the Indian National Army who are fighting shoulder-to-shoulder with the Imperial Forces. The journal is convinced that "this fact will create great and important reaction in India."

The Tokyo Shimbun declares that "Mountbatten's ambitions and Chungking's hope of seeing the Burma Route reopened were thrown overboard into the Bay of Bengal, and therein is found the great significance of the Burma campaign."

Commenting on the 12th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, the Mainichi points out that Manchoukuo has become a full-fledged, modern State and is now showing its power and prestige before the entire world. The paper also clarifies the part played by Manchoukuo as the supply depot of Greater East Asia in prosecuting the current war. The journal concludes by saying that with the intensification of the war, the responsibility of Manchoukuo will be greatly increased, and hopes that our neighbor will continue its endeavors to contribute to the progress of the war with increasing zeal.

On the same subject the Tokyo Shimbun says: "Manchoukuo's construction in the spiritual and material phases of its existence during the past 12 years is the forerunner of the construction of Greater East Asia." The paper hopes that other members of Greater East Asia will follow the example set by Manchoukuo, and exhorts them to be commensurate with the achievements of that country.

Japan-Manchoukuo collaboration was stressed by the Tokyo Shimbun in its editorial on the 12th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo. The paper says that it shows "the greatest example of friendly international relations in the history of the world."

Comments on Turkey

The Mainichi comments on the latest phases of the Turkish problems and the Palestine issue. The paper predicts that the future actions of the United States and Britain will clarify the stand of the Soviet Union regarding the neutrality of Turkey. After pointing to the American oil ambitions in Arabia, the journal asks whether the United States will be able to succeed where Britain has failed.

Regarding the problem of Argentina, the Yomiuri-Hochi predicts that the future of Argentina will be bristling with great difficulties because of its strong attitude toward the United States policy of oppression and subjugation. On the same problem, the Tokyo Shimbun: says "In view of the prevailing situation in Argentina and its past relations with the United States, the American ambitions do not seem capable of realization in the near future." "Supposing that the American policy of aggression succeeds," the paper adds, "its effects on the anti-Axis nations may be just the opposite of what is intended, as far as the prosecution of the current war is concerned."

In an editorial entitled "American Plots Against Anti-Axis Nations," the Tokyo Shimbun analyses the effects of the American diplomatic policy toward the Soviet Union and other members of the anti-Axis camp, saying that the gulf between the Soviet Union and America, and between the United States and Britain is growing wider, thereby disrupting the "united front" of the anti-Axis nations. The paper points out that the United States has let Britain tackle the difficult problem of the Polish-Soviet controversy because it desires to place the responsibility for the violation of the Atlantic Charter on Britain. The journal concludes by saying: "The invisible spearhead of American imperialism is now directed against Britain as well as the Soviet Union. But such is the fate of all those who side with the United States."

The Tokyo Shimbun takes up the problem of the setting up of the second front and ascribes the delay to disagreement of views between the United States and Britain. In conclusion the paper says: "We would like to see the establishment of the second front, because we are sure that such an attempt will prove a disaster to the anti-Axis and will result in the hastening of the end of the war."

The Mainichi refers to Germany's formidable war power as manifested by the recent German bombings of London and by the German counter-offensives on the Italian Front. The paper pays tribute to our ally in the following words: "We certainly pay deep respect to Germany which is showing an unfathomable fighting power against the enemy in spite of the countless difficulties undergone by that country since the start of the war." In denouncing the anti-Axis raids on the Vatican City the Yomiuri-Hochi declares that the incident has placed the anti-Axis nations in a very unfavorable position regarding their relations with the Catholic world. "The Anglo-Americans may carry on their accustomed and skilful propaganda all over the world," the paper continues, "but they will never receive the support of the Catholics of the world who number some 348,000,000 people, including 126,000,000 in Latin America."

"President Roosevelt's declaration of world domination is taken up by the Tokyo Shimbun, which analyzes Roosevelt's four recent messages. "The very fact that such an imperialistic ambition is revealed in the presidential message," the journal says, "is proof of the fact that the United States is absolutely determined to carry out its imperialistic aims in face of all difficulties, and may be taken as a declaration of a policy of aggression before the whole world."

Los Negros Fight Tough, Says Enemy

(Continued From Page 1)

force, the Japanese are launching attack after attack, day and night.

On the night of March 3, in particular, the whole island force conducted a stirring attack under cover of darkness and, penetrating deep within enemy lines inflicted heavy damage, striking terror into the enemy camp. The terrific struggle is still in full swing.

Cutting Off Supplies

Japanese Air Units, at the same time, are braving the bad weather over those parts and are maintaining air power over the island. On March 2, they made repeated attacks with bombs and machine-gun fire on four tugboats, several other craft and four escorting destroyers and killed or wounded numerous troops on board. On their way back, they encountered more than 40 enemy bombers and fighters and shot down two of them. Thus they are striving day and night to cut off supplies from the enemy landed force.

On the night of March 5, the enemy broadcast news on the situation in the Los Negros area and said:

"An all-night battle is taking place near the airdrome at Hain on Los Negros Island. The fighting in the Admiralty area is the fiercest ever known and the damage on our side is extremely heavy," thus admitting the stiff resistance the Japanese are offering and the difficulties into which the Americans have fallen.

The Japanese Southwestern Pacific strategic bases radiating from Rabaul on New Britain and Madang in New Guinea have remained solid and unshaken despite the desperate landing operations and air attacks, on the strength of an overwhelming volume of aircraft, that the enemy has been undertaking; and they are holding at bay the frenzied Pacific counter-offensive forces of the enemy.

It is clear that the Americans in hurling themselves at Los Negros are attempting to drive a wedge between Rabaul and Madang in order to isolate the two great bases from each other. As the Japanese are determined to frustrate such a move on their part, the struggle cannot but take on the fiercest and grimmest character.

ROOSEVELT ASSURES 'JUSTICE' FOR JEWS

Tells Visiting Rabbis That U.S. Never Approved British White Paper of 1939

Special

LISBON, March 11.—Following the "National Conference on Palestine," Rabbis Wise of New York and Silver of Cleveland, Ohio visited President Roosevelt. After the meeting, the Rabbis said that the President had authorized them to state that "the American Government had never approved the British White Paper of 1939 and that he was happy that the doors to Palestine today were open to Jewish refugees," a Washington dispatch disclosed.

The Rabbis said that the President had stated that "when future decisions have been reached, full justice will be done to those seeking a Jewish national home. The American Government and people have always had the deepest sympathy for the Jewish people and more so today than ever before in view of the tragic plight of the hundreds of thousands of homeless Jewish refugees."

Senator Robert F. Wagner, Democrat of New York, Chairman of the National Conference on Palestine and author of the resolution pending in Congress urging the United States to support the Jewish national home, declared that the White Paper must be abrogated, and that it constitutes a "Palestine Munich."

Meanwhile, Wendell Willkie has sent a message to the conference stressing that Jewish immigration into Palestine should be continued.

Advance of Bose's Army Worrying British Leaders

(Continued From Page 1)

Indian Governments are feeling uneasy over the political condition of India. As to the Chungking army, he has concern about his relationship of collaboration with it. For these reasons, he has no disposition to engage in large-scale operations against Burma."

This is an acknowledgment of the fact that the trend of events in India is producing a tremendous influence on the enemy camp where it is generally felt that it will be a hindrance to the execution of the plan for operations against Burma.

British Defeat Undisclosed

Meanwhile, the Indian populace has no knowledge yet of the defeat of the British forces at the Arakan front. It is the practice of the British authorities in India to give out unfounded information about unfavorable situations. Thus the Indians generally, while displaying increased concern about the eastern border, are maintaining a close watch over the war situation. It is the British authorities in India who are uneasy over the situation in their full knowledge of the truth of it.

That political unrest is growing in India as the Indians develop an attitude of resistance to British rule may be seen from the statements made in the Federal Legislature which has been meeting since February 7. This is the cardinal factor at work deterring the British to engage in military operations on any great scale.

Furthermore, the appearance of the Indian National Army at the Arakan front caused greater consternation to the British than was generally supposed. Many Indians of the Anglo-Indian army surrendered for the purpose of joining the Azad Hind Fauj which is thrusting toward Delhi. So many men came over to the army led by Subhas Chandra Bose that the British military authorities were compelled to have all Indians in the vanguard of the army retreat behind the rear. There are indications that the unrest is rapidly spreading to the Indian units in the rear of the army.

Field-Marshal Viscount Archibald P. Wavell, Viceroy of India, and General Claude J. Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the Anglo-Indian Army, who are directly responsible for the maintenance of discipline among the Indian troops, are working frantically to end the situation caused by the growth of discontent among the Indian units of the army.

Auchinleck visited 64 blocks of barracks in Bombay Province some time ago. His purpose was to stimulate the feeling of hostility of Indians troops toward the Imperial Japanese Forces but the Indians gave no heed to what he said.

In the meantime, reports to hand from correspondents of neutral countries indicate that the command of the British forces in India has acknowledged that the Indian units of the Anglo-Indian army are not willing to pit themselves against the Indian National Army.

Liaison Organ Will Bolster Nation's Setup

(Continued From Page 1)

offices are to maintain close contact with the local executive members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association.

No Special Offices

No special offices are to be provided, however, for the headquarters and, for the time being, there will be no director of the headquarters or executive members. The liaison headquarters is to be located wherever the liaison members of the three quarters meet at need to discuss the operation of the national movement.

The lineup of the members will be decided in a day or two and the inaugural meeting will decide the general lines along which the headquarters is to work.

In the provincial areas, the governors will undertake to maintain close contact with the local executive members of the two cooperation organizations. To assist the governors in this, local members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association will hold regional cooperative councils in very much the same way as the Central Cooperative Council meets in Tokyo.

The communique of the Board of Information follows:

"In order to strengthen and unify the national movement in accordance with the decisive war requirements of heightening the fighting will of the nation, of increasing industrial production, assuring adequate supplies of foodstuffs and of consolidating the defense of the homeland, the Government, Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association will establish a liaison headquarters in the Metropolis to which respective liaison members will be assigned by them to assure the maintenance of close contact and coordination of efforts.

"For provincial affairs, liaison members of prefectural governments, local members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association will make similar arrangements to assure appropriate and effective contact and coordination."

The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association issued a similar announcement.

ARMY UNITS MOP UP CHIANG, RED FORCES

February War Results Revealed; Successful Hopei Operation Figures Given

Domei

TAIYUANG, March 9.—In mopping-up operations against Chungking and Chinese Communist forces in the Shansi area, Japanese Army Units gained the following war results during February (figures in parentheses show the results obtained in operations against Chinese Reds).

Number of engagements, 166 (121); aggregate enemy strength encountered, 15,674 (8,754); enemy bodies found on the battlefields, 818 (444); war prisoners taken, 188 (138); war trophies captured, 14 (three) light machine-guns, 13 (seven) automatic rifles, 271 (143) rifles, 51 (30) pistols, 493 (281) hand grenades and other war arms.

Details of some of the recent campaigns conducted by the Japanese Units against the Chungking and Chinese Communist troops in Shansi are as follows:

1. On February 23, the Yoshida Unit launched a smashing attack against about 800 Communist troops at Suitunying, 30 kilometers north of Chihsien, and gained the following results: enemy bodies found on the battlefield, 49; war prisoners taken, 20; war trophies captured, 15 rifles, eight pistols and 22 hand grenades.

2. The Kodera Unit in the period from February 23 to 25 closed its iron ring around 600 Chungking soldiers in the area northwest of Hsinwei and achieved the following results: enemy bodies found, 50; prisoners taken, six; war trophies captured, one light machine gun, 24 rifles, one automatic rifle, two pistols, 50 hand grenades and other arms.

3. On February 25, the Ito Unit crushed a force of about 50 Chinese Red troopers at Pangtien, 25 kilometers north of Fushan. The following results were gained: enemy killed, 23; war prisoners, five; arms captured, seven rifles.

4. The Tsunenobu Unit achieved the following results in a clash with approximately 300 Red troopers at a spot 20 kilometers west of Wutsai: enemy bodies found, 35; prisoners taken, three; arms captured, one light machine gun; ammunition for same; 16 rifles and 26 hand grenades.

Meanwhile, the Shansi Anti-Communist Corps is continuing mopping-up operations against Red forces in the neighborhood of Panlungchen, and is gaining considerable results.

Hopei Reds Mopped Up

Domei

SHIHMEN, March 9.—In successful operations against Chinese Communist bandit troops in the southern part of Hopei Province, Japanese and National Government Army forces achieved the following results during February:

1. War results of Japanese Units:

Enemy bodies found, 1,221; prisoners taken, 384; enemy installations destroyed, 16; war trophies captured, five, trench mortars, 84 shells for same; three light machine guns; 536 rifles; 8,454 rounds of rifle ammunition; nine automatic rifles; 325 pistols; 92 guns; 41 bayonets, and 3,751 hand grenades.

2. War results of National Government Army forces:

Enemy bodies found, 152; prisoners taken, 85; enemy installations destroyed, 40; war trophies captured, 91 rifles; 1,356 rifle bullets; 36 pistols; 126 hand grenades and other arms.

ABDICATION OF KING URGED BY LEFTISTS

Special

LISBON, March 11.—To manifest the desire of the leftist leaders who are intent that King Victor Emmanuel and Marshal Badoglio must go, plans have been completed for the biggest Italian mass demonstration permitted by the anti-Axis command since their landing in Southern Italy, it is reported from Naples. An official communique said that "tomorrow's manifestation will give an opportunity to voice the popular will for the abdication of the King and the establishment of a constitutional democratic government to solve the present grave situation."

Meanwhile, according to a report from Naples, sources close to the King revealed that the abdication of King Victor Emmanuel and the resignation of the Badoglio government were extremely likely.

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TRANSPORT CREWS KEEP UP VITAL WORK

Members Brave Bombs and Raging Seas to Guard Southern Commissary Lines

"No matter what dangers and hardships may be ahead of us, we must transport munitions and foodstuffs to our comrades fighting on the foremost front,"—with such grim determination the members of the Japanese Ship Units are daily discharging their weighty mission in the South and Central Pacific, under a rain of enemy fire and in defiance of raging squalls and heavy seas.

Thus, declared Major Daiji Torii who was wounded while transporting foodstuffs to Guadalcanal Island in November 1942 and is now, according to an article appearing in the Asahi, convalescing at the Army First Hospital in Tokyo. Upon the outbreak of the current war, Major Torii was attached to the Ship Unit and participated in the landing operations in Lingayen Bay, northwest Philippines, and Krawang, Java. In October 1942 he was transferred to Rabaul where he undertook the task of transporting supplies to the Guadalcanal area.

Major Torii's story as he wrote it for the Asahi, follows:

"With the war in the Pacific increasing in ferocity, the activities of the Ship Units have been greatly intensified. The duties of the Ship Units can be classified into two divisions—first, to transport troops and munitions, and second, to participate in landing operations and to replenish war materials. It goes without saying that we encounter innumerable obstacles and adversities while discharging our duties in an area where the enemy controls the air and incessantly threatens Japan's commissary line. However, with a deep sense of responsibility, the soldiers aboard ship are firmly resolved to perform their duties in defiance of death.

United in Spirit

"Once, when the transportation of supplies to Guadalcanal Island became almost impossible, a certain captain and his crew ventured out into the rough sea to rescue their comrades who were isolated on the island and all met a heroic death. In face of enemy bombing and torpedo attacks, we ship soldiers are united in spirit, ever determined to live up to the traditional spirit of Japanese seamen.

"Sometime in October 1942 a transport convoy carrying supplies was heading for Guadalcanal Island. On the way the formation was fiercely attacked by a large number of enemy aircraft which inflicted considerable damage on the Japanese transports. That same night the convoy reached the base in the island, when it was again attacked by an enemy fighter and bomber planes. Hits were scored and consequently fires started in several places. The second attack was followed by a third and fourth till finally half the crew, including the commander, fell in action.

Continue Work Till End

"However, the unloading of the cargo continued under a shower of bombs, the crew remaining on their sinking vessels till they disappeared completely beneath the surface of the water.

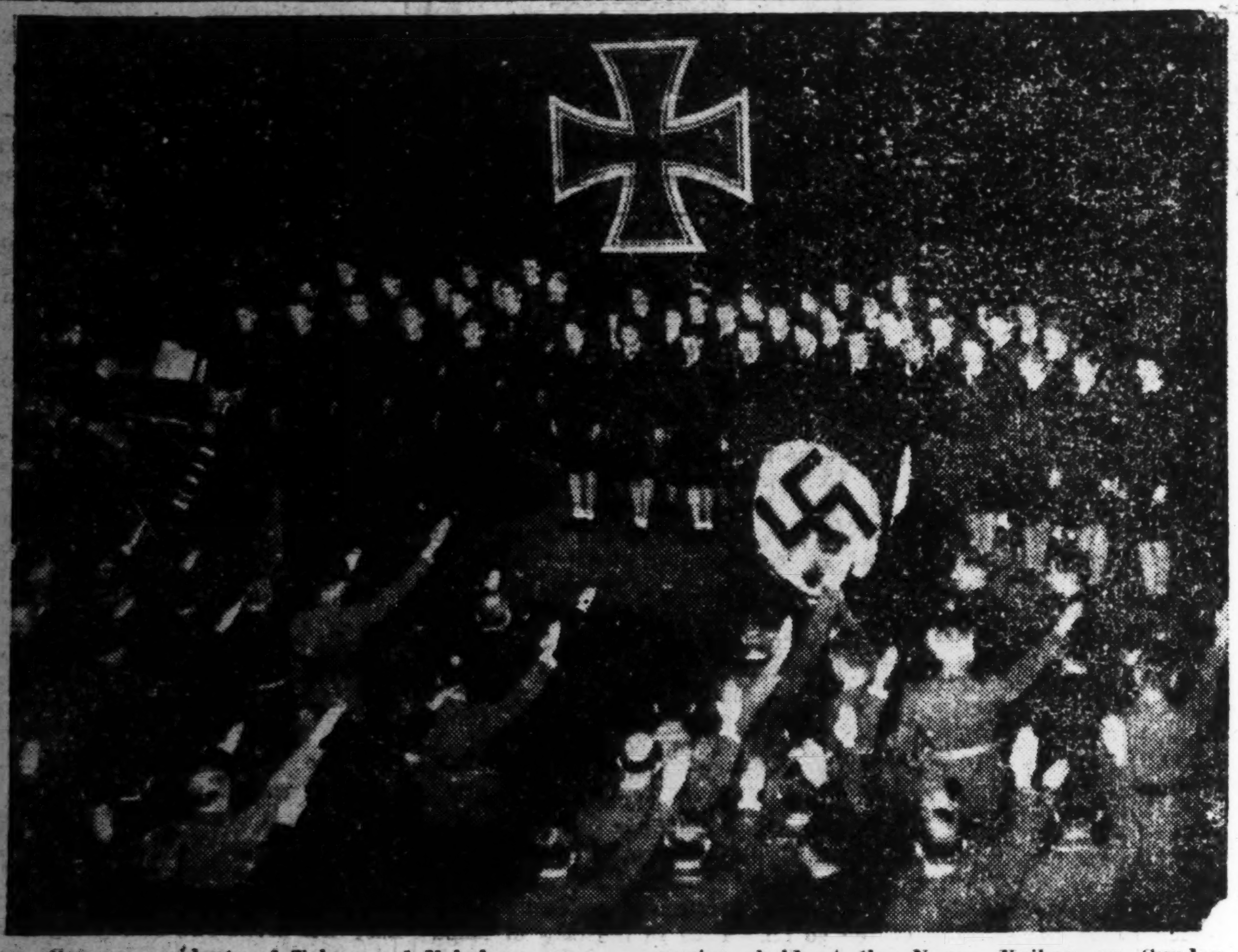
"Foodstuffs and other war materials were transported from Rabaul or Buin, Bougainville Island to Cape XX and Cape XX on Guadalcanal Island. We covered 360 nautical miles within 12 hours or so. The island being surrounded by dangerous reefs, large vessels could not anchor near the shore, so small boats had to be used for the purpose of carrying the cargo from the transports to the land. As the Japanese base and the enemy's were very close to each other, transportation had to be conducted during the night. Because of incessant reconnaissance by enemy aircraft, it was extremely dangerous to unload the cargo.

"Even on moonless nights the enemy did not remain inactive and hostile planes appeared overhead and torpedo-boats cruised around the island keeping strict watch on the Japanese base. We had to work in the pitch-darkness for fear that even a tiny flicker of light might be seen by the enemy. It was not seldom that the Japanese transports were surprise-attacked by enemy torpedo boats which were equipped not only with torpedoes but with machine-guns as well. Amid a hail of machine-gunfire discharged by enemy torpedo-boats and aircraft, the valiant members of the Japanese transports carried out their duties ceaselessly and fearlessly.

"Taking advantage of their numerical superiority, enemy vessels bombarded the Japanese base, firing 300 to 400 shells per hour. In no time the Japanese base was transformed into a barren field. In order to avoid the machine-gunfire we sought shelter behind giant coconut trees.

"Without a word of complaint about their own insufficient supply of foodstuffs, the members of the Ship Units are exerting their utmost in transporting supplies to their comrades-in-arms stationed on the firing lines."

In Honor of German Heroes



German residents of Tokyo and Yokohama are seen in the above picture attending the memorial services held at the Negyo Kaikan on Sunday morning for Germany's war dead.

SOLEMN RITES HELD FOR REICH WAR DEAD

Ambassador Stahmer, Embassy Staff and About 500 Germans Attend Service

Memorial services for Germany's war dead were solemnized at 10:30 a.m. Sunday at the lecture hall in the Nogyo Kaikan Marunouchi.

German Ambassador to Japan H. G. Stahmer and staff members of the local German Embassy as well as about 500 German residents in Tokyo and Yokohama attended the ceremonies.

The function commenced with the bringing in of the National Socialist Party banner and standard of the Hitler Jugend respectively by members of the Party and the Hitler Jugend.

The opening address was delivered by a member of the Hitler Jugend after which its members and Young Women's Corps seated on the stage sang "Heilig Vaterland" in chorus under the direction of O. Erhardt.

The chorus was followed by the rendition of Andante Cantabile from Beethoven's piano trio, Op. No. 97 by Helmut Fellmer, pianist, Naohiro Fukui, violinist, and Masashi Nakajima, violin-celloist.

Then, Vice-Admiral Paul Wenneker, Naval Attache to the German Embassy, delivered a commemorative address in which he emphasized that the Germans can hopefully anticipate good results to be achieved by the Reich U-boats in the blockading of Britain in the future. Vice-Admiral Wenneker also stressed the strong ties of collaboration binding Japan and Germany and said that sea communications were being maintained between the two countries in spite of the great distance.

Then, Allegro moderato from Schubert's piano trio, Op. No. 99 was rendered by the same musicians.

Ambassador Stahmer made a closing address and the meeting ended at 11:30 a.m. after the singing of the German national anthem.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS SCENE OF STRUGGLE

Manus Province Owes Its Prosperity Largely to Early Japanese Pioneers

Admiralty Islands, where the Japanese Garrison troops and air units are now daily engaged in repulsing the American forces in furious battles, owe their prosperity to the activities of early Japanese pioneers.

The Islands situated to the north of New Guinea and Australia was given mandatory powers by the defunct League of Nations. From the name of the main island, Manus (sometimes also called Great Admiralty Island), the group has also been given the name of Manus Province.

Situated some 400 kilometers northeast of Madang, New Guinea, the group includes Manus Island and several other isles to the northwest. Manus Island stretches about 100 kilometers from east to west and approximately 18 kilometers from north to south, having an area of 1,710 square kilometers.

The entire island of Manus is covered by dense forests with its highest point being 900 meters above sea level. Many small islets are found in the vicinity. The native population numbers about 14,000. The port of Lorengau, where the former branch government was situated, is found in the northeast part of the island. In addition to the government buildings, there are banks and commercial houses. With magnificent official residences, private houses and hospitals, etc., the town gave the appearance of a flourishing little metropolis of the tropics.

When the Imperial Japanese Forces advanced to New Guinea, they simultaneously landed and stationed garrisons on the Admiralty Islands.

For the Japanese settlers in New Guinea, the region around the Admiralty Islands offered a rich field of activity. Japanese penetration into the islands was begun by the late Isokichi Komine, a famous pioneer of Japan's southward expansion. All the coconut plantations found in ten places, covering an area of some 500 cho, were planted by Mr. Komine, at the time when the islands were under German rule.

Moreover, at the time of his greatest prosperity, Mr. Komine also possessed the fishing rights in the entire area of the islands and his monthly catches reached an average of 400 tons. Even at present, there is not one among the elderly native inhabitants who does not remember the name of Captain Komine.

THE NAVY

By TOYOO IWATA

(Translated by Kumiko Takagi)

PART V: CADET NO. 4 TANI

I

"Let's hold a party to celebrate your entrance into the Naval College!"

Takao called on Masato about 10 o'clock in the morning. Since Takao had made up his mind to enter the Naval Paymasters' School, his agony vanished, and now he was in a mood to congratulate his friend on his success.

"Oh, you shouldn't do such a thing!"

Masato smilingly objected.

"Anyway let's go out to the Temmonkan Street!"

The two boys began to walk along the street which was filled with spring: the plum-blossoms had fallen and young cherry-blossoms could be seen budding.

"Our radio hasn't been working this morning, and we couldn't even do the radio-exercise."

"Maybe a tube broke or something," Masato answered Takao.

Temmonkan street was the Ginza street of Kagoshima. The lily-of-the-valley-shaped lamps lined both sides of the street and there were cinema houses, tea houses and book shops.

"We have some time until noon, but shall we lunch at Yamagataya's?" tempted Takao.

"I'm not hungry," persisted Masato.

Yamagataya's lunch room was frequented by the 7th Higher School Students. Masato thought that it was not a place for Middle School students.

"But I am hungry. What do you want to eat?"

"Let's eat 'Three Human Bombs' buns!"

Masato hit a bright idea. About that time such buns were being sold. Takao bought a bag.

"Today all radios seem to be out of order." The old bun-seller was also complaining. The two boys, however, without paying any attention, walked towards Temposan Shore. As it was impossible to eat the buns in front of others they were going to their usual favorite place.

They sat down on the sand under a pine-tree to eat the buns. That was their celebration.

"Oh, we can get a good view of Mt. Osumi from here. Shall I paint pictures of distant views to cure my short-sightedness?"

Takao excelled in painting and he had an oil-painting set.

After the sun had set, they started for home.

When Masato got home, his mother and elder sister were talking about the radio going out of order. But suddenly that radio began to operate at about 8 o'clock in the evening.

"An announcement from the Imperial Headquarters, February 26th at 8:15 p.m.—Today about 5 o'clock in the morning some young Military Officers were. . . ."

Masato reached the age of discretion to wonder "why" about the great incident that shook the world. But no matter how hard he thought, he could not reach an answer. Even among the great critics of Tokyo there were some who found the answer to it only recently, so it was natural that the students of the secluded Satsuma Province could hardly understand it.

To think back, however, the question 'whys' had come up in succession. Japan's withdrawal from the Second Disarmament Conference at London on the 16th of the last month was one of the 'whys'. Masato got excited because it seemed to him that he could understand half of the reasons and also it seemed to him that the matter had some connection with the Navy which he intended to join.

"Mr. Ogata, has this incident anything to do with our country's withdrawal from the League of Nations?"

Masato asked one day when he called on Mr. Ogata.

"Well," Mr. Ogata who disliked his students taking interest in political affairs, looked displeased for a little while. However, the thought that Masato was one of the successful candidates to the Naval College, changed Mr. Ogata's mind.

"I don't know very much about it, but it is quite possible that the incident is of great importance. Three years ago a preparatory conference was held. Vice-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto attended it as an ambassador plenipotentiary and he opposed the continuance of the Treaty of Washington. From those days the world had already been shrouded in dark clouds."

Masato, for the first time, heard the name 'Isoroku Yamamoto'.

"I am quite ignorant of such things, but as the Principal is a historian, he observes everything in detail. This is all second-hand knowledge from the Principal. . ."

Thus Mr. Ogata continued his talk.

To begin with, the five-five-three-ratio of the Treaty of Washington was a bitter gall and at the first Naval Conference at London, Japan's stand was to have over 70% in auxiliary vessels, over 60% in large cruisers and to maintain the present number of submarines. This was, however, consented in a distorted way: it was a little better than the Treaty of Washington. But we submitted to it because this Treaty was provisional and was to expire by the end of this year. The British and the Yankees, Yankees, however, feared this and plotted to hold the Second London Conference, before the Treaty expired. But our attitude, this time, was different. We meant to establish the No-menace-no-invasion relationship as far as each country's navy was concerned by liquidating the situation created by the disarmament conference, and fixing the maximum naval force to be maintained by each power. Our stand was no longer that of subservience: it was one of positive demands. Here we saw a great turn in our foreign policy.

The Anglo-Saxons and the Yankees objected, of course, whereupon we withdrew from the Conference. No human being could ever take such an attitude unless he has already a firm resolution and been prepared for it.

"Such as it is, hereafter you are to be a naval officer in a non-treaty period', Mr. Tani."

Now Masato could solve his whys.

On March 25th, about 7 a.m., Masato in his ragged middle school uniform entered the waiting-room at West Kagoshima Station with a bag, a little bigger than the one he used to carry. Brother Yonokichi and Taro were seated on a bench beside their mother. April 1st was the day of the entrance into Etajima, and in Masato's pocket there was a circular, 'Informations, for the Prospective Student.'

"I have nothing to say now, but please take care of yourself and be courageous and steady. . ."

She said no more than what the ordinary mother would say. In spite of that, those plain words touched his heart.

In the meanwhile Takao and Eda appeared.

"How often did I tell you last night that you need not come?," Masato purposely said loudly. Takao had held a farewell party at his home for Masato the previous night.

Takao, taking no notice of Masato's words, cried:

"Don't forget to write to me!" The voice was full of friendship and love. But Eda who was always silent, only looked straight forward.

"Oh, congratulations, Masato!"

Mr. Ohara and Mr. Ogata, leading the pupils of the 'Gunjingumi' came into the waiting room. Masato had made his rounds a few days ago bidding the Principal and the other teachers farewell. In spite of that the teachers came to see him off, Masato was very grateful. They denied Masato's solicitude by saying that they would surely be in time for the first lesson if they would hurry to school right after seeing him off.

His mother and brothers indeed appreciated the teachers' good-will and hospitality.

The time to have their ticket punched came; even though Masato cordially begged his teachers to go back to the school, they insisted upon seeing him off to the platform.

The train pulled in. Masato politely thanked and bowed to them and boarded the train. Masato had five minutes yet so he talked with his friends from the window.

"Be sure to come back home during the summer holidays!"

Yohei Tani spoke to him.

"Oh, yes, and let's swim at Temposan!"

Masato answered with a smile.

The bell began to ring. Just before Takao rushed to the window, Eda dashed out and said: "You seem to be boasting about being the only one admitted in the Naval College, don't you?"

It was a word like a flash of lightning. The train started to pull out.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1944

Sanctity of American Lives

Gangsters' personal fear of death is notorious. It is generally the greater the larger the number of crimes of violence in which they have been involved. They are very bold when menacing the unarmed, but hire others to do their shooting for them when their intended victim is quick on the draw or a good shot, and are known to be prone to hysterical panic when cornered.

Two recent items in the news, both concerning Monte Cassino, where the American troops who hoped for a flag-waving walk-over are now facing grave difficulties, throws much light on these gangster propensities as manifest in the Anglo-American method of waging war.

A report from a German war correspondent in Italy shows to what extent the Americans have hired others to undertake the campaign in this dangerous spot for them. Another from Washington attempting to justify the razing of the Monte Cassino monastery plainly indicates that Washington approves the panic-dictated action of the cornered American troops.

The German correspondent's report states that in a prisoners' camp not far from the gutted monastery he found, besides the De Gaullists who might be expected, Spahis, Algerian and Tunisian natives, Moroccan riflemen and Goums from Africa. Nor is this all. With the captured American troops were Negroes and Filipinos, and with the British Maoris from New Zealand as well as a number of Indian mountain tribesmen.

These are all colored peoples. None of them would be allowed in the same hotel as a white person in most parts of the United States, nor even on the same train. Nowhere in either the United States or the British Empire would they be considered fit to mix with any class of the white people on terms of social equality. Even in their own country the Indians are treated as an inferior element to be imprisoned, shot down, or bombed into submission if they dare to raise their voices to demand their rights. Yet, while thus despising these peoples and treating them as scarcely human pariahs, the supercilious Anglo-Saxon finds them good enough to serve as soldiers to fight for them where they are too cowardly to fight themselves, and to act as a living shield to spare precious Anglo-Saxon lives. Wherever the British and Americans have fought in the present war, not only at Monte Cassino, but everywhere in Asia from the Arakan Mountains through the Philippines to New Guinea the native is placed in the front line while the British and American troops huddle in the comparative safety of the fortifications in the rear.

This extreme concern for American lives at whosoever cost was differently manifested by Secretary of War Stimson in commenting on the vandalistic bombing of the millenary Monte Cassino monastery. "If the situation demands that cultural and religious edifices be destroyed for the sake of protecting the lives of the men and officers of the American forces we will not hesitate to blast these structures no matter what criticisms may be directed against our action", says Stimson. It is beside the point that the destruction of this historic monastery in which no single German soldier or gun was present contributed in no way to protecting the lives of the men and officers of the American forces, still less their reputation. That this excuse for the wanton destruction of this sacred edifice could however be given, and given, accepted unprotesting by the American people, is the clearest indication of the spread of gangster mentality in America. In that monastery were monks and priests administering to hundreds of civilian refugees including, indeed mostly, women and children, who had fled for sanctuary within its venerable walls. But all these innocent victims were brutally murdered by American bombardment carried out in the hysterical fear that this house of God in some way harbored a menace to American lives. That these innocent lives were sacrificed without compunction to the American gangster panic at the thought of personal death seems to cause Stimson no qualms. That they were Italian women and children's lives, not the lives of America's officers or men, apparently makes all the difference in American gangster eyes.

If, however, as Stimson further says, "the fundamental policy of the American military authorities is to protect the lives of our men", these authorities would have been well advised to have restrained Roosevelt, Stimson and others from the provocative acts that directly led them into war. Then the lives of American officers and men would have been fully protected since none would have attacked or menaced them, and they would have been spared the necessity of sheltering without pride or decency behind despised and down-trodden colored peoples, or of deliberately blasting women and children in age-old churches overseas.

An Historical Distrust

The festering, deeply-laid old distrust and fundamental antagonism of the United States toward Britain is still continuing to rankle the relations of these two countries even in the present war. Such is the blunt and frank admission made by James Truslow Adams, one of the most noted American historians of today, in one of his recent books.

This American historian points out that the people of the United States have always harbored the darkest suspicions toward Britain whose diplomatic policy has, from its inception, been characterized by cunning and craft and the merciless design to utilize and sacrifice other nations for the advancement of British interests. So deeply ingrained is this distrust in the national character of the American people toward their ally in the present global conflict that James Truslow Adams has woefully discovered the existence of a basic, rampant discord in the policies of the United States and Britain toward the war in East Asia and the post-war trade problems.

How hypocritical is the professed unity and friendship of the United States and Britain in the present war! The century-and-a-half old suspicion of the people of the United States has burst into a flaming anger against the British, into a fierce, implacable animosity which is increasingly reflected in the United States aggrandizement of the oil resources of the Middle East at the expense of Britain, in the forced penetration of the American troops into India, Iran, the Mediterranean area and in other regions under British influence. And there are sufficient indications today that this intense hostility will be carried over into the period following the war when the United States merchant ships will fight to shut out British merchantmen from the high seas and American aircraft will commence a venomous competition against the British airline services over the world's sky lanes. A lurid, dismal pattern of hate, jealously and strife thus casts its shadow into the chambers of the future as these two countries, both insatiably imperialistic, struggle between themselves.

Shinkyo or Sacred Bridge

The Shinkyo (Sacred) bridge, formerly called the Hebibashi (Serpents') bridge or the Yamasuge-bashi (Sedge) bridge, is one of the three bridges of historic importance. It spans the Daiya River which flows along the precincts of the Nikko Shrine. The tradition referred to in the history relates that in 767, Priest Shodo and his party visited Nikko, but they were prevented from climbing Mount Nikko because of the existence of a rapid-flowing river which isolated it from the adjoining peak. Thereupon, they offered prayer to the guardian deity of Mount Nikko and all of a sudden two serpents, one blue and the other red, made their appearance and spanned the river in a bridge form, thereby enabling the priest and his party to negotiate the peak. Some time later, a temporary bridge was erected at the site, and it was named the Hebi-bashi bridge. Thereafter, it was renamed the Yamasuge-bashi bridge. In the third year of Daido (809), Toshito Tachibana, governor of Shimozuke Province, rebuilt it, and the subsequent reconstruction work was undertaken at the interval of every sixteen years. In the thirteenth year of Kan-yei (1636), the bridge was thoroughly reconstructed and called the Shinkyo bridge. Since then periodic repair work has been carried out to maintain it in good order. In the thirty-fifth year of Meiji (1902), the bridge together with its pillars was washed away by flood, with the result that the entire structure was rebuilt in the thirty-seventh year of Meiji (1904).

The span of the Shinkyo bridge is fifteen ken, two shaku and six sun, width four ken and three sun and the parapets on it are three shaku and four sun high. There are ten posts on it and each of them is tipped with an ornamental knob. All the knobs and their mountings are gold-plated. Its concave face and the girders are lacquered black; whereas its other parts are lacquered vermilion. This color effect increases the scenic beauty of the surroundings. The structure is in the shape of a cantilever, having bracket-arms projected from both banks of the Daiya River. (Kusuo Aoki. From Contemporary Japan)

Britain's 'Europe First' Policy

Maintenance of Former Balance of Power on Continent Is Primary Concern

By YOSHITARO KUSUYAMA
(From the Sekai Shukan)

Britain's position in the War of Greater East Asia is simple and clear: it is of secondary importance to her, because her primary national policy lies in Europe. Asiatic problems cannot begin to compare with those in Europe on which her very existence hangs in the balance.

In order to cope with the new situation, Britain has three conceivable alternatives, not to mention the common-place policy of preserving her present status in world affairs. Firstly, she may participate in Germany's plan of creating a new order in Europe after the war. Secondly, Britain may consent to be included in the so-called American Commonwealth advocated by some of the outspoken Britons themselves. Thirdly, she may remain a small and transformed insular nation much on the same footing with small European democracies. None of these plans are delightful ones for British psychology, especially so in the case of the first, inasmuch as Germany is her greatest enemy at present and against whom she is sacrificing a tremendous number of lives and materials, and risking her very existence.

In this connection, it is interesting to note the new idea recently advocated by Bishop Inge of Saint Paul's Cathedral, who is one of the greatest thinkers of contemporary England. He is in favor of "Small Britain" as compared with "Great Britain." His assertion is pregnant with possibilities of courses Britain may take, for it is a sort of precautionary measure against future eventualities in which she may be involved. He says, in a nutshell, that Britain need not be a big power in order to fulfil her destined mission of contributing to the advancement of human civilization, for she can do so as one of the small nations of Western Europe.

Favor Precautionary Measures

The second plan of amalgamation with the United States or a scheme of establishing an Anglo-Saxon commonwealth is favored by some of those who consider the first plan out of question and unbearable for British dignity and sentiment, and who favor precautionary measures against Britain's defeat. It will be recalled that Winston Churchill himself suggested a similar scheme when his country was at its lowest ebb, being hard pressed by the Germans and standing absolutely isolated in Europe. Arguments in favor of such a plan will appear again in the future whenever Britain is confronted by some great national crisis. Some of those who advocate this plan deviate from the main course somewhat and say that Britain should make the last and desperate resistance against Germany by consolidating Empire ties, that is, by whipping the dominions and colonies to draw them closer to her. But, this will require Britain's subservience to the United States as a prerequisite for its materialization, for such an Anglo-Saxon Empire will be inconceivable without American leadership.

These two representative future programs of Britain presuppose her ultimate defeat in the war. But there are also two views which are based on the optimistic idea. The first of these ideas is the traditional policy of Britain for many centuries, the maintenance of the existing condition of Britain by imperialistic means, and is supported overwhelmingly by the masses in that country. The other scheme, proposed by Premier Smuts of the Union of South Africa may be termed "Western Europe imperialism." In view of his dominant position in the British commonwealth it may safely be said that his is not merely a personal view. In proposing a sort of an association of the nations of Western Europe, he is cautious enough not to refer to the internal structure of the British commonwealth or to its consolidation. He realizes, of course, the mere strengthening of the commonwealth is not sufficient to cope with the serious problems facing his nation today. Accordingly, he proposes a scheme in which Britain's power will be strengthened through the combination of the nations of Western Europe including France and Italy, his own country having the reins over them all, so that Britain may stand up against both the Soviet Union and America when the war is over.

General Smuts' plan may be considered as Britain's counter demand for that made by both Molotov and Stalin at the Moscow and Teheran Conferences, namely that the Soviet Union be given a free hand in the disposition of the affairs in Eastern Europe including the Balkans. Thus, we may justly suppose that Britain has up her sleeve another plan by which she will make a concession of some sort elsewhere in the world to the United States. His plan is to divide the whole world into three parts among the three nations, Britain, America and the Soviet Union. On the other hand, it is undeniable that his main purpose is to let his country have a free hand in the disposition of Western European affairs.

Must Cling to Principle

Under such conditions of Britain, it is only too natural that she should attach paramount importance to Europe whether she should emerge victorious or vanquished in the present war. However vehemently those downright imperialists of Britain may cry for the preservation of British rights and interests in her dominions and colonies in the Orient, so long as she is unable to carry out her traditional policy of a balance of power in the European Continent, it is a foregone conclusion that she must cling to her principle of "Europe first." For, should Europe be ruled either by Germany or the Soviet Union, there will be no room for the possibility of a balance of power.

The foregoing factors will clearly define and determine Britain's position in the War of Greater East Asia. While the United States attaches considerable importance to Asiatic affairs, Britain's primary concern lies in Europe. It is precisely this that makes the formation of a common policy between these two Anglo-Saxon nations difficult of attainment.

It would not be amiss to cite at this point a few pertinent facts from historical sources. First, Britain won in the field of battle in the First World War but lost her political warfare. This fact is often overlooked by the students of international politics. Now, the undeniable fact is that both Japan and the United States secured complete victory in world competition. Now, at the Washington Conference which was convened shortly after the signing of the Versailles Treaty, Britain had to give up her policy of maintaining a navy strong enough to oppose two enemies simultaneously, and allowed a parity to the United States. Needless to state this meant a depreciation of British prestige and influence in world politics. As to the naval ratio of 5-5-3, it was an outrageous scheme for Japan when we consider American trickery, but as far as Britain was concerned, it represented a great concession on her part. Because, whereas Japan only had the Oriental waters to defend, Britain had to guard her possessions literally in the seven seas, so that the naval ratio of 5-5-3 meant inferiority of British naval power in Oriental waters to the Imperial Japanese Navy, with no chance of competing against our Navy in this part of the world. Thus, Britain was encroached upon by political moves on the part of both Japan and the United States at that time and she occupied a position where she must choose between Japan and America as her future ally, so as to be able to preserve her prestige in world affairs. Thus, Lloyd George decided to discard the Anglo-Japanese alliance which had existed for twenty years, in favor of America. From this very moment on, Britain's dependence on the United States was firmly sealed and it became her unshakable diplomatic policy.

Entrust Interests to U.S.

During the diplomatic negotiations between Japan and the United States prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Foreign Secretary Major Anthony Eden clearly declared in Parliament that Britain would entrust the British interests in the Orient to the United States in case of an eventuality. His utterances implied that Britain was America's possession so far as East Asia was concerned.

Churchill shows his characteristic trickery by creating the impression that Britain is placing stress on the Orient. Moreover, he has been endeavoring to coax the United States to exert greater war effort in the European fronts. This was most clearly shown by the Casablanca Conference where Roosevelt was forced by Churchill to consent to the British policy of "Europe first." What Britain desired was to absorb America into the European fight. So successful was Churchill's attempt that the American public at the time sincerely believed his words that if Germany submitted, Japan would follow suit. This British diplomatic trick, however, was soon perceived by the American public, and Churchill was forced to make an unctuous speech in the American Congress in order to temper the hostile attitude toward him. In it, he tried to impress the Americans by stating that the Britishers entertain no less hatred against the Japanese than they, having lost to them such possessions as Hongkong and Singapore. The result was electrical. At the Quebec Conference Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten was named commander-in-chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia. This move was not the real wish of Churchill, but he had to consent to it in order to please the American public. At the Moscow and Teheran conferences the Anglo-Americans coaxed the Soviets to establish a new front in East Asia but without avail. While America was frantic in this persuasion, Britain in sharp contrast was cool and indifferent because of Britain's determined policy of 'Europe first.' She wishes to dominate Western Europe and leave Eastern Europe to the Soviet Union. Such preoccupations naturally reduce her Oriental policy to only secondary importance.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Yoshimune and Munetaka

BY SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part 1

As in the successful prosecution of war many factors are requisite such as wise strategy and far-seeing plan of campaign, the discipline and valor of individual soldiers as well as ample munitions and efficient means of transportation, etc.,—so in the founding of a system of learning or a great moral doctrine. The great work accomplished by Kamo Mabuchi in the advancement of Kokugaku (national learning or pure Japanese literature) was owing in the first place to his own genius and his extraordinary diligence, but it was due also in no small measure to the social and political conditions of his times. Every person, however gifted, is the offspring of his age and country; it is but trite to say that one born in a Buddhist country is most likely to become Buddhist as one born in a Catholic country is most likely to become a Catholic and so on. Thus in the case of Mabuchi, too, we cannot make a full appraisal of his success without reference to the rulers of his day under whose protective wings he thrived or was allowed to thrive.

Mabuchi in his lifetime has passed a remarkable transition period. Born in the 10th year of the flowery Genroku era, he spent his early life in an age of bright sunny prosperity, but from the age of 30 till his death in 1761, his life was staged in an autumnal setting of Kyoho era (1716—1744), famous in history for the reformatory regime of Yoshimune the Eighth Shogun. Of Yoshimune's second son, Munetaka, something has been already said. To this justly admired, erudite nobleman a tribute has been paid in these words: "He is noted for great economy in expenditure and for strict simplicity of habit in daily life."

Practical Values Valued

Such praise will cause no surprise today. Because of the wartime exigency we are in, the doctrine of economy and simple living is highly valued in ourselves and in our rulers. But in a time of piping peace and normal prosperity it cannot be in the popular imagination such as is associated with the attributes of a great daimyo. The virtues of a daimyo or a plutocrat, as they are popularly conceived, are generosity, magnanimity, carelessness of expenditure, even ignorance of "petty" worldly concerns like money or means of living. Here is a Prince Darling high in popular esteem acclaimed for his "plebeian," if not contemptible, qualities of simple living and economical habits. It is a telltale sympton of the peculiar color of the times of which he was a noble representative.

His world was as different from the one that preceded it as from the one that followed it. It was sandwiched in between the Genroku of brilliant talents, splendor and pleasure-seeking of which Fifth Shogun Tsunayoshi was the type and embodiment, and the age of haughty magnificence and reckless extravagance of Iyenari the Eleventh Shogun. It was a world of sobriety, conscientious introspection and reform, a time of fruit-culture rather than of flower-viewing, of deeds than of words, of high practical politics than of doctrinaire philosophizing, and its central figure and author was Yoshimune the Eighth Shogun, the father of Munetaka. It is necessary that we should know how such an unusual character came to step into the Shogunal shoes and did all that he did if we would understand the nature of the period in which the latter, that is, the most fruitful, part of Mabuchi's life was spent.

A European Prototype

If you seek a parallel to Yoshimune's type in character and attainments among contemporary Europeans you may find one in Frederick the Great. Yoshimune preceded him by some 30 years, Frederick ascending the Throne of the Prussian Kingdom in 1740 or in the 25th year of Yoshimune's reign as Eighth Shogun. Like Frederick, Yoshimune combined strong martial qualities with a high taste for culture. A liberal patron of learning and letters, he did not, like Fifth Shogun Tsunayoshi, make himself a slave of learning or a dupe of accomplishment-mongers. A robust encourager of manly sports and a hard disciplinarian in military exercises, he was in no sense an exponent of militarism. Thus in more than one respect we find a congenial resemblance between him and Frederick the friend of Voltaire and the hero of the Seven Years' War. Yoshimune would certainly not have hesitated plunging into an international war if there was a right occasion for it, but his was a time of internal peace and complete national isolation; and all his virile qualities were given instead to the reformative work that placed the country on a firm basis of durable prosperity and unchallengeable authority such as the Tokugawa Shogunate had never before or after enjoyed in its history of 260 years.

There was something in the conditions of Bakufu Government on Yoshimune's appointment as Shogun which resembled those prevailing in the France of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette who were too deeply imbued with the old absolutist traditions to listen to the sane counsels of Lafayette and Mirabeau and so plunged their country into financial ruin and revolution. We all know the direct cause of the French revolution was bankruptcy. A similar fate was overhanging the Bakufu when fortunately Yoshimune stepped in as Eighth Shogun to fight the threatened calamity. As we have touched on this topic, we may as well recall once more that the inner malady which took the life of Tokugawa Bakufu in 1868 was financial trouble or the lack of a Yoshimune to liquidate it in time. In a critical condition like that in which Yoshimune found the only possible remedy was economy, Yoshimune had the courage to carry out this unpopular campaign till he won victory and till the word Economy had acquired such a magic color that it was deemed a worthy ornament in the cap of even a great daimyo.

(To Be Continued)

Chungking's Mistake

Alliance With Anglo-Americans Impedes Realization Of United, Free China

By MAKOTO KOMURO
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

"As there are no two suns in Heaven, so there can be no two sovereigns on the earth." These words of Confucius are found in the "Liking," one of the Chinese classics. They convey the idea that the principle of one State for one race and a single sovereign for a nation is an ideal and normal political principle for mankind. It is indeed an irony of fate that the country from which originated such a profound political truth should have been marked by utmost confusion and chaos seldom found in the history of mankind—so much so that at no time has China been a full-fledged nation in her long history.

China, indeed, had a single sun in Heaven but she had always two or more sovereigns in her land. Even at present the Nanking Government and the Chungking regime are carrying on a severe political, economic and military struggle.

As soon as the War of Greater East Asia broke out, Chungking cast itself in the anti-Axis camp from its desire to set the Anglo-Americans against Japan or, to use a Chinese terminology, "to let a foreigner beat another foreigner," but she herself has become a tool of the Anglo-Americans. Because of this, the China Affair became all the more complicated and, a greater confusion introduced into China. Thus, Chungking's action was regrettable for China as well as for entire East Asia.

What led the Chungking regime to go astray? I am convinced that the blind nationalism which is upheld by Chiang Kai-shek and his party is responsible. It may have been natural for him to embrace Chinese nationalism and put his whole energy in its vindication. But the tragedy is that his particular brand is half-baked and devoid of truth. His mistake in choosing a wrong kind of Chinese nationalism finally led to the China Affair and the prevailing confusion in his own land, finally causing the establishment of the Nanking Government under the leadership of President Wang Ching-wei.

To begin with, nationalism presupposes an intense desire of a people for their unification and development in the form of a nation, and can be normally developed after they have become a full-fledged State. But Chiang and his faction created their own nationalism as an instrument of driving out all foreigners out of China. Thus, it was a tool and weapon instead of the natural outcome of their inner and spiritual craving for national unity. Furthermore, they were deceived by the sweet words of the Anglo-Americans and came to direct their opposition solely against Japan instead of against all foreign nations in China. As a heavenly punishment for such a wrongful action his government became degraded into an exile existence, and now faces obliteration.

No genuine nationalism of any country is opposed to normal intercourse with other nations. In this respect, nations resemble individuals. No one as well as no nation, can live or develop himself in total isolation from others but must rely upon mutual assistance for his healthy life and growth. In other words, nationalism embodies in it a concept of close and mutual cooperation, with each of which leading a similar national existence. It is in such relations of mutual federation or alliance that a nation can expect to enhance its inherent political, economic and cultural potentialities. Theoretically, therefore, nationalism does not conflict with internationalism. In actual practice, however, it is capable of being degraded and becoming an instrument of territorial feud, in its over-eagerness to preserve its inherent character. When Chiang Kai-shek began his movement against all imperialistic nations, he had already fallen into such a mistake.

The saying that "commonness is the basis of a friendly gathering" means that persons of like thinking naturally get together almost unconsciously. This adage was exemplified when, as soon as the War of Greater East Asia broke out, Chungking lost no time in allying itself with the Anglo-Americans. And even today, Chiang Kai-shek persists on being a despicable tool of the Anglo-Americans, despite the fact that after Japan has carried out her new China policy and our numerous acts of sincere friendship toward the nations of the common prosperity area have been made.

Although both the blind nationalism of Chungking and the imperialistic ambitions of the Anglo-Saxons are made of a common stock, there is a world of difference between them in respect to their zeal and scale. The world policy of the Anglo-Saxons is deeply rooted in their racial character of predatory inclination, and is ready to devour whatever may come within the reach of its tantalizing arms. Their ambition is rapacious, passionate beyond description and brooks no consideration in its relentless realization. The Anglo-Saxons are befriending Chungking not because they love Chiang and his faction but because they wish to utilize them against Japan, realizing their present difficulty of defeating her in ordinary ways of armed contests. Their real intention is first to make China her colony before they can proceed to make attacks on Japan from the Asiatic mainland. After defeating Japan they will swallow China in one gulp—that is their real object. And it is indeed incredible that Chiang Kai-shek is still unable to perceive all this.

A recent report from China has stated that Chiang Kai-shek wrote a circular letter to Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the Indian Congress urging them to break up the existing political deadlock in India by showing their whole-hearted cooperation with the anti-Axis nations. If this be true, he must have gone insane. Gandhi and his followers have been engaged in frenzied efforts to drive out British influence from India and have been subjected to untold privations in consequence. Their just attitude and brave acts can never be compared with the ignominious, despicable deeds of Chiang and his men.

As to the Nanking Government, it has been growing steadily in perfect cooperation with Japan, because it has sagaciously realized the truth that only by friendship with our country, can China preserve her national independence, assure future development as a full-fledged nation. On the other hand, Japan recognized the complete independence and perfect integrity of China by concluding the Pact of Alliance and by carrying out various friendly measures for her benefits. While the Nanking Government has been adhering to a true and genuine nationalism, Japan has been acting according to her fundamental policy of universal brotherhood. Thus, both countries have come to embrace a perfect and complete unity of purpose, and the foundation of Asia's rebirth has been firmly laid. They are now destined to grow in their friendship and righteous acts not only for the welfare of East Asia but of the world.